

NEW-YORK

OR,

GENERAL

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JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 13th of Nov. 1769.

Flour at 18/6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	H after	M. before	H. this Day	Lat Qu. this Day
THURSDAY	3	7	16	5	10 Aft. Noon.
FRIDAY	4	7	15	5	
SATURDAY	4	7	14	5	
SUNDAY	5	7	13	5	
MONDAY	6	7	12	5	
TUESDAY	7	7	11	5	
WEDNESDAY	8	7	11	5	

From a late English Paper,—and inserted by par-
ticular Desire.

To E. M. Esq;

YOUR name, Sir, is published among the number of Middlesex Freeholders, who voted for Colonel Luttrell: If you did not vote for him, great part of my accusation falls to the ground, on proof of the error. If you did, the public should have the opportunity of beholding your true character drawn from an interesting circumstance, an important transaction. Presuming then, that you were personally at Brentford the last election, to give your suffrage and influence for Colonel Luttrell, I beg leave, to make the following observations.

You well know, that he was presented by Administration, as a Candidate for the County, without the least expectation of having a majority of votes. You know that the Minister designed to make him the fitting member, contrary to the sense of the county; and as now appears (if the national voice proves any thing) contrary to the fundamental principles of the constitution. What could be your inducements thus to prostitute the most sacred right of an Englishman, to support the most dangerous, the most destructive measure? An ignorant man might have been led into the design, by false or plausible arguments; a stranger to state intrigue, parliamentary management, or constitutional liberty, might possibly have done this, and be honest. Had you been depressed with poverty, or subjected to implicit dependence, a bribe would have been attended with the idea of absolute, irresistible necessity.

Had Mr. L.---'s private character (a public one he never claim'd) been unsullied, a love of personal virtues might have been pleaded against Mr. Wilkes; but as it was otherwise, you must, in justice to private virtues, have given your voice to Serjeant Whitaker: but as you know better than to chuse any a Senator, because he makes a good husband or a tender parent; as you know, by yourself, a man may be amiable in private life, without public virtue; as by fortune you are above dependence (had your soul been virtuous) as by profession, you are acquainted with the spirit of our constitution; as by education and a good understanding, you distinguish real argument from sophism; as by situation, you are among the soft whispers of ministerial management and finesse; as one of the Twelve M--- in C---y, you ought to have known, that Englishmen hold all their privileges, and derive all their security from laws and government, which they as principles have formed, assented to, and sanctified; and that a clear majority of legal votes, given in favour of any candidate, legally admissible, has ever been, must ever be, the only criterion by which they can secure their share of the legislation, without unkinging the constitution. 'Tis evident none

of these common motives, incident to many other men, could have prevailed with you, thus to invade the liberties, or throw away the rich, the inestimable blessings of your country: no; but there are many tempting lucrative sinucures in the law, which, from your family connections and influence (but it must be well applied) you expect hereafter to share largely, already embarked and deeply interested in Court-favour; a brother, dependant in reality; yourself so in expectation. Alas! the constitution must be given up to private interest! You now see the whole kingdom alarmed, and awakened to the imminent danger which you have, in a critical moment, been instrumental in bringing upon us; even Administration seem doubtful, whether they must not recede: they dread the storm, for freedom may be lost by degrees, but cannot be taken away by a single stroke. The Treasury has supported them through much flat nonsense; but so vital a stab to liberty must destroy them, or end in our everlasting destruction.

If then it remains no longer a doubt that you have, in a matter the most dangerous, in a measure the most despotic, and in a moment the most decisive, lent your assistance, and given your support, to the known enemies of your country; if then you must be hereafter ever ranked among the friends of arbitrary power, who are combined against the freedom of your near neighbours, and your own family; if you must be detested by every honest man among us; what do you suppose the people of Virginia will think of you? They behold vice in a more odious light than we ourselves, because they are more virtuous.

A man who sells his country is to them a Monster; a character almost beyond their conception: you are an Agent; they suppose you an advocate for that province; they have no other Representative at the Court of Great Britain: they have relied on you with confidence, and rewarded your professed (I wish I could say real) services, with liberality; by infinite art, you have for many years succeeded in imposing on their unsuspecting temper; accident has discovered your principles and connections, or they might much longer have cherished a serpent to sting them. How infinite must be their astonishment, when they find of a truth, that you are in close union with their enemies, their unrelenting persecutors! They justly expected your steady, your unwearied attention, and a virtuous firmness to their tender interests; they supposed you could not possibly behold their danger, without warmly remonstrating; they imagined you would have resisted, with indignation, the most distant attempt against their liberties; how little did they think that you would see, with indifference, chains forged to enslave them! 'Tis a dreadful charge! how can they be made to believe it?—you lent a hand to rivet them about their necks.

You know they are (except because they have not submitted) as very slaves as can be found on the face of the earth; their property is at will, disposed of by another; their lives by an arbitrary Ministry. They indeed make a noble, a firm, a virtuous, an unexampled, a constitutional resistance; not against the people, not against the laws, not against the constitution of Great Britain, but against her wicked Counsellors; a weak and despotic Ministry, who, in their most daring stride of arbitrary power, you have in open day, and without a palliative cause, asserted and supported.

One word more, and adieu for ever: it should be remembered, that in 1764, Mr. George Grenville had influence enough to make the most daring invasion on the liberties of America. My author is the then agent for the province of N--- J---, who declares that you, as agent for V---, R--- C---, as agent for New-York, and some others, representing Colonies, assented to, and acquiesced in his carrying the Stamp-Act into a law, in case you might have the nomination of the respective provincial Stamp Officers, which assent furnished Mr. Grenville and the enemies of America, with their best argument for its justice and continuance.

You was made a M--- in C---y by a professed enemy to American freedom: you hope for future advantage from men of like principles.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

L O N D O N, Oct. 19.

IN the magnificent present, which the Nabob of the Carnatic has sent to his Majesty, there is, among other things of very great value, one piece of muslin, which, we are credibly informed, is the finest that ever came to Europe: the texture of it is of a very peculiar nature, and the whole is remarkably fine. It cost exactly 7800 rupees, which is about 975l.

Oct. 24. We are informed, that a certain great personage, respecting whose health various reports have of late been propagated, labours at present under a severe fit of illness, which it is apprehended will (though it is hoped not) terminate in a disagreeable event.

Oct. 26. The ruined finances, and internal weakness of France, appear daily more and more: they now pay one half in French livres, and the other half in French promises. The Swedes are sick of their alliance with them; and the Russians perceive themselves dupes to the so-much boasted assistance of France, who, God help her, is not able to assist herself; and having herself, for the fifty years past, had no other subsistence but by fishing in troubled waters.

Nov. 2. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor elect, has been pleased to order the following motto to be painted on his coach and banner, *Potior Metallis Libertas*.

A gentleman in Cheshire has sent us the following receipt for the cure of a certain contagion among the dogs of several gentlemen in this kingdom:—"Take of Ethiops Mineral, well powdered, one ounce, which may be had at any apothecary's; divide it into three equal portions, and mix it up with fresh butter, making three small balls. This must be given three successive mornings fasting, and the dog to have no meat for three hours after each dose; but if the dog has been affected long, give him the like doses the week following, which will most certainly effect a cure.

Nov. 3. We are informed, that the true reason for the late meeting of the Parliament, is to give time for settling the American complaints; which, we hear, will be the first object, and that a late Governor will return thither, early in the spring, with a douceur that will insure his welcome.

We are informed that the m---y are vastly embarrassed whether to take any, or what notice, at the opening of the next sessions, of the various petitions that have been presented.

Promoted] A. Chorley, Esq; by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty-Court at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. John M'Gill, Esq; Captain of a Company in the 29th Regiment of foot, in the room of Chapel Norton, Esq; preferred; and George Mackenzie, gent. succeeds Capt. M'Gill as Lieutenant in the said Regiment.

A very great Patriot, in the eyes of the public in general, but of the Livery in particular, has we are assured, within these two days declared, "that the expectations of the people shall be complied with;" and that "if petitions alone will not do, remonstrances must follow."

V I E N N A, October 20.

As the Russians continue to spread greatly in Moldavia and Walachia, and some of their Troops have even appeared on the frontiers of Transylvania; it is assured our Court is going to send there a Reinforcement of Troops.

Warsaw, Oct. 7. The Senate continue their deliberations in the presence of the King. Many Magnates declare, that the Turks, so far from having any grounds to impute to the Poles the infringement of the treaty of Cordowix; they themselves had, on the contrary, been the first to make a breach in it, by burning down ten towns and 200 villages, which belonged to Prince Lubomirski, at the very time that the Republick, trusting on the

faith of the treaty, thought herself sheltered from such excesses.

A spectacle very capable of inspiring every one with pity, has presented itself before us for some days past; Nine Gentlemen who had their hands cut off at the wrist, have been conveyed to this place. This cruel execution was perpetrated by the orders of Gen. Drewitz, and by some is said to be done by himself. The Grand General of Lithuania has taken great care of those unfortunate people, and intends to provide for their maintenance.

BOSTON, January 1.

At a Meeting of the Merchants, Dec. 28, 1769.

THE Committee of Inspection reported, That they had lately examined into the state of the Goods that have been stored, and that upon applying to John Taylor, who, on some representations he had made, was indulged to lodge his Goods in his own store in an apartment appropriated for that purpose, which was locked up and the key given to the Committee; they found the door locked, and upon opening the door and viewing the Goods, found there was a considerable quantity wanting, and upon questioning him upon the same, he behaved in a very ludicrous manner, and said, you see Gentlemen how it is, and I always designed to do so, meaning, (as the Committee understood) that he always designed to dispose of his Goods, and that if the Committee had taken them in their possession, he would not have paid the freight, and would have made them out a bill for the same. The Committee could not conceive how he came at his Goods, but by means of a false key.

The Committee further reported, That Theophilus Little was also indulged to lodge his Goods in his own store, that when they applied to him he behaved in a very insolent and boisterous manner, and absolutely refused to let them examine the Goods, but by the interposition of some friends he permitted one of them to view the Goods, when they found there was a considerable quantity wanting; upon the whole, his treatment of them was such as they think it in vain to treat with him any further about them.

These Reports being read and considered, it appeared to the Merchants and Traders that the abovesaid John Taylor and Theophilus Little, have in a clandestine and treacherous manner, and in direct violation of their solemn engagements, taken and sold great part of the said Goods; likewise have treated the said Committee of Inspection in an insolent and base manner, whereby they have forfeited the good will of their fellow citizens and all honest men, and rendered themselves unworthy of the confidence of the Merchants in any degree whatever.

It was Voted, That neither we ourselves, or any for or against us, will directly or indirectly, for the future, purchase any Goods of, or have the least intercourse with the said John Taylor and Theophilus Little, or with any who give them their custom; and time only will discover how far people in general will be influenced by their seditious and contemptuous behaviour, to treat them with the like neglect.

WHEREAS two or three persons who acceded to the agreement of the Merchants, and did actually store their Goods to remain until a general importation should take place, have lately declared that they are determined to sell their goods to the first day of January, 1770. And whereas such a measure, if carried into execution, would be base and perfidious, and manifest a settled intention of the perpetrators to do what lies in their power to render abortive the agreement of the Merchants, to prevent the salutary effects expected therefrom, and to entail ruin upon this Province and Continent—Therefore, in order to prevent these fatal consequences as much as in us lies;

VOTED, that in case any persons who have stored their Goods should presume, notwithstanding their engagement to the contrary, to dispose of them before a general importation takes place, they will, by so doing, be guilty of a great breach of faith, and will not only be unworthy of the future confidence and favour of the public, but must expect to incur their just resentment, by being thoroughly despised and neglected.

VOTED, That we will not buy of, or have the least intercourse with any persons who shall prove themselves, by such behaviour, to be so lost to all sense of public spirit, or even common humanity, and to be so infamously selfish, that rather than not enrich themselves, they will endeavour to effect it by taking the advantage of the distress of their country, and the generous self denial of their fellow-citizens, for the common good.

VOTED, That the names of such persons shall be published constantly in the news papers, and also in handbills dispersed through the province, that the public may know them.

VOTED, That the committee of inspection be directed to inspect all such goods as are or may be stored, until a general importation takes place, at least once a week; and upon discovering that any person has sold or removed his goods for circumstances, they are directed to call a meeting of the merchants, and all others concerned in, connected with, or that for their subsistence depends upon trade, by a notification, setting forth the names of the person so offending; and it is left to the discretion of the committee to fix upon such a place for the meeting as they may judge to be capacious enough to accommodate such a number as, it is probable, may be convened upon such an interesting occasion.

BOSTON, January 4.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to one in Boston, dated Nov. 1, 1769.

"Lord Hillsborough does not speak with that certainty of a repeal next session, as he did some months ago; and with regard to the duty on Tea, he is entirely for keeping it on, and only for taking off the duties upon Paper, Glass, and Painters colours.—As for Governor Bernard, he has desired in answer to your petition, to be heard before the King and Council; and the proofs sent to support the Allegations in the petition, will not have so much weight, as his conduct (as my Lord Hillsborough says) was by Order from the Ministry; however, they don't seem to have any inclination to send him back to your government, but only that he may resign with an éclat."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London to his correspondent in Boston, dated November 4, 1769.

"The great end of government is to unite all its subjects in one interest; to make every part of the em-

pire, and every individual of it, contribute to the welfare of the whole; and to supply the force of the whole, to the protection of every individual.—Combinations therefore entered into by the subjects in one part of the empire, against those of another, are a kind of treason to the whole—are in their nature contradictory to all the principles of good government, and ought never to be permitted in a well-ordered empire. If your people build any great expectations upon their raising clamours and tumults in this kingdom by their distressing our manufacturers, there does not seem to be the least tendency to any thing of that kind.—Clamours enough we have of other sorts; but such as proceed from a want of bread, and a plenty of trade, rather than from the want of it. In truth your people greatly over rate their own importance, and are not aware of the variety of resources of trade, of which this nation is possessed, beside that of North America: And in fact, notwithstanding all your combinations, our trade has this year been as great as ever. In our own house I know we have found no want of it. But the ground I go upon, is the produce of the sinking fund, which is the sure and never-failing pulse of the national commerce; and that comes out now by the last year, and the last quarter's account, made up to Michaelmas last, to be as great as ever. Nor are the manufacturers disposed now again to adopt the same sort of clamour.—Once they were artfully led into it: They have since upon reflection, seen the fallacy of it, it is now a stale device, and will not do a second time. Certain it is, there are now no complaints of want of trade.

Jan. 8. Letters by the Packet inform, that John Hughes Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Portsmouth, is appointed Collector of of South Carolina: Benjamin Hollowell, jun. Esq; Collector of Portsmouth, in the room of Mr. Hughes; and George Meserve, Esq; Comptroller of this Port, in the room of Mr. Hollowell.

From the Massachusetts Gazette.

THE Committee of Merchants in this Town having by last Night's Post, received a Letter from the Committee of Merchants of New-York, wherein it is suggested that I the Subscriber, with others, have imported Goods from Great Britain, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, to which I acceded: This is ONCE FOR ALL, to certify whom it may concern, That I have not in one single Instance, directly or indirectly, deviated from said Agreement; and I now publicly defy all Mankind to prove the CONTRARY: And I am determined to co-operate with the Merchants and others, in every legal and laudable Measure, for the Redress of all the Grievances, under which this Province and Continent have so long laboured.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, January 4, 1770.

LONDON, October 28.

[The following is a more particular account than we have yet published, of the Actions between the Turks and Russians, on the 3d and 9th of September.]

The court of Petersburg has received from Prince Gallitzin, chief commander of the imperial army, the following particulars relating to the two victories gained over the Turks on the 3d and the 9th of September last: "On the 24th of August the enemy began to erect a bridge under the cannon of Choczim; and having finished it the 2d of September, a body of five or six thousand Turks passed the same day on this side the Niefler, and took their camp against it, having made in the hurry some intrenchments. In the night of the 3d, Prince Gallitzin ordered 4000 grenadiers under the command of four colonels, to attack and drive away the enemy; which was executed with such success, that of the Turks passed on this side, 2000 were killed, and but very few escaped, the rest being cut to pieces or drowned in the river, which they attempted to pass over by swimming. The next day and the following till the 9th, the enemy kept themselves quiet, but on this day the whole Turkish army near Choczim, consisting of 70,000 light troops, and 12,000 Janissaries, headed by the Grand Vizir and the Chan of Tartary, began to pass the river. As the intention of Prince Gallitzin, was to draw the enemy on this side, in order to give a general action, he did not hinder him in his undertaking. As soon as the Ottoman army passed the Niefler, which they did either upon the bridge, or by swimming in several places, they made their attack upon our van-guard, and soon after a general engagement began with our whole front. This action which was very violent and bloody, lasted for five hours, and the Turks having repeatedly attempted to surround our army, was always repelled with great loss by the firmness of our troops, and the fire of our artillery, till at length they were entirely routed, and defeated. The enemy fled away in the greatest disorder, and with such precipitation, that notwithstanding their custom to carry away their dead, left upon the field of battle above 3000 slain. They have lost also a considerable number of people in crossing the river, and when the messenger came away, there was not a Turk to be seen on this side the Niefler. Our loss which is but very small, considering the obstinacy and fury of the enemy, consists in 500 killed and wounded. The Prince Wolodimer Gallitzin, who was dispatched with this important news to the Empress, brought also nine colours, taken from the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Oct. 25.

"As none of the accounts of the death of the Earl of Eglington are truly stated, I send you the whole of the transaction, as related by a person present: Lord Eglington and Lord Kelly, who was at his lordship's on a visit, went out in their

chair to take the air, followed by servants, who had guns and dogs; near the sea side, in his lordship's inclosures, he heard a gun go off, and calling for Campbell, whom he had long known for a poacher, he alighted from his carriage, pursued Campbell, came up to him, and demanded his gun, which Campbell, shooting on his manor; he was answered by Campbell in very rude language, that he would not deliver up his gun, but if his Lordship insisted on it, he would give him the contents. My Lord Eglington then seized a large stick, which was in Lord Kelly's hand, who by this time had come up to the spot where the fray happened. Lord Eglington was advancing fast on to attack the fellow with this stick, which the fellow seeing, levelled and presented his piece; Lord Eglington seeing that, withdrew a few paces, and cried out, "Oh, are you for that sport?" and called one of his servants to reach him his fowling-piece, which was accordingly brought, and delivered into his hand; Lord Eglington fired about to Campbell with the gun in his hand, but before he could either cock or present it, the fellow fired, and unhappily the whole charge, wadding and all, entered on his right side, about two inches from the navel, of which wound he lingered about 12 hours, and then expired. The fellow was so confused, or so frightened, he fell on his back the instant he fired, but not before. Lady Eglington, my Lord's mother, is so terribly affected with the unhappy loss of her son, that it is feared the distraction and indisposition she is thrown into will prove to be mortal."

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30.

We hear from New-port, that on Thursday last died Mr. William Richardson, of that place, merchant, in the early part of the prime of life. He descended on both sides from families of the best character; had a good education, under the vigilant eye of parents remarkable for virtue and piety: Had an excellent capacity, and most amiable genius. If innate good nature, universal civility, undisguised openness, and a constant course of courteous and polite behaviour, form the gentleman—if the beneficent mind, firm perseverance, and the faithful heart, form the friend—he was justly intitled to both these characters. His industry in business, and skill and judgment in executing it, did not secure him from very great and inevitable misfortunes; these took too full hold on his delicate mind, and proved fatal to his health. He patiently waited the lingering approaches of death; and perfectly sensible to the last, took a final farewell to an aged and worthy mother, of every relative and acquaintance, and willingly resigned his soul into the hands of a merciful God, with great composure and tranquility.

To the PRINTER.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1770.

Remarks on the Conduct of the Non-Importers to the general Agreement for Non-Importation, in South Carolina, Boston, &c.

WHILE all the valuable Part of the Inhabitants of the British Colonies are pursuing the only possible Measure we know of, for the Preservation of their Liberty and Property, a few wicked or wrong headed People, scattered here and there in all the Colonies, are endeavouring to oppose and counteract the good Designs of the rest. I subscribe most or all of these, attempt to find some Pretence or flaw of Reason, in justification of their Conduct. There is a sacred Character of Divinity in Truth and Justice, which the most Profligate and abandoned of the human Race, are obliged to reverence, and dare not openly contradict; so that in order to do it, they are obliged, either to disguise Falshood like Truth, or Truth like Falshood; but in their plain open proper Characters, as being what they are—no Man is so hardy as to oppose Truth, Justice and Reason, or to embrace or avow their Contraries. Hence all these Enemies of their Country, who refused to come into the Scheme of Non-Importation, or oppose those that do, have attempted to give some Colour of Reason for their Conduct, to justify themselves in the Public Opinion. I shall not now attempt to shew whether their Pretences proceed from self Deception, or a Design to deceive the Public; perhaps their is some thing of both these, concerning the Pretension of every premeditated Course of wrong Action.—A Man must in some Measure deceive himself, before he can make so absurd a Choice, or expect to succeed in his Attempts to deceive others. But as the very Attempt to deceive, and make their wrong Actions appear to be right, shows an involuntary Reverence for the public Opinion, it may be of some Use to shew them, that they do not deceive the Public, but doubly deceive themselves when they attempt it, by a justification of their wicked and odious Conduct, which it would be a thousand Times easier to amend, than to make it appear what it is not. Several of these absurd Attempts have been made in most of the Colonies, and all with the same success,—to make the Culprits more odious and contemptible; one Wroge, and one Drayton, in South Carolina who, by the supercilious Arrogance of their Style, seem to think as much too highly of themselves, as too meanly of others, have each written long Pieces to justify their Refusal to join with the Community where they reside in the salutary Measures they are taking for their common Preservation: These refractory Fests to the Society they are connected with, talk in high Strains of Freedom, of the Excellency of the English Constitution, of the Right of private Judgment and conducting themselves by the Dictates of their own Understanding, of their Respect to the English Penal Laws, respecting the Transportation of Harts and Woolen Goods from one Colony to another—of the Impropriety of Men of liberal Education, being dictated to by illiterate Mechanics, &c.—No Body would dispute their having the same Right as others to Freedom, and to conduct themselves by their own private Judgment; but they should consider that every one else has the same Right as they, that in a State of Society, every one must so use and refrain his own Right, that it may not interfere with, nor encroach upon the Rights of others; and that if he does not observe this Rule, they have a Right to restrain him as a common Nuisance, and

take from him that Freedom which others in the same Society enjoy, or even to expel him from among them. The whole Excellency of the English Constitution consists, in its allowing and supporting every one in a free Use of all that he has a natural Right to possess; and restraining every one from encroaching upon, or disturbing him in his Possession. As a Means to obtain and secure the Possession of these Rights, the People themselves are the Makers and Supporters of all the Laws by which they are to be governed; and can repeal and abrogate any Law that they find to be hurtful or inconvenient. The Reason of this is plain. For Man being naturally made free by his Maker, no Creature could have any Right or lawful Power to deprive him of Freedom; but in a social State, where it is often difficult to determine the Limits of particular Right between Individuals, it was necessary for each Member, to agree upon some general Rules to be observed by all, for the common Good. This Agreement therefore common Sense, and a regard to self Preservation, would lead every one to come into;—for by these Means the Protection and Benefits accruing to each Individual, would be secured by the Strength and Power of the whole Society, which must always be superior to the Power of any one or more in that Society, who might incline to injure him in his Person or Property. Such an Agreement voluntarily come into, and supported by the joint Concurrence and united Strength of the Society, was the origin of Human Laws. Every Member of that Society was concerned, and had his Weight at the Formation of the Agreement, would share in and partake of the Benefit of it, and would therefore join to enforce it, and thus it became binding upon all. But if the Law was found upon Trial to have any bad Consequences, or not to have the good ones intended, the same Power that made it (the People affected by it) had the Power of abrogating or amending it, or which would be the same Thing in Effect, refusing to give their Sanction to its Enforcement, it would fall into Neglect and Disuse. Thus do numerous Laws sink into Oblivion, without any formal Repeal. And the Laws thus made upon their just Principles, would be in a continual State of Improvement, as Experience would show their Utility or Defects.

Such is the natural Foundation of Human Laws, and upon this, the Fabric of the English Constitution rests. It being inconvenient for the whole Body of the People to meet every Time there was Occasion to do public Business proper to be done only by them; and difficult for so unwieldy a Body to act; a Method was devised, to preserve all the Weight and Influence of the People, without the Inconvenience of their Number, that is, by Representatives freely chosen by the People to act in their Stead. And so long as this Choice is free and faithfully, and frequently made, the Effect will be much the same as if each Individual had an Opportunity to act for himself in the General Assembly; for the general Sense and Instructions of the Constituents being easily communicable to their Representatives, if they failed to pay a due Regard thereto, they might be dismissed, and others chosen in their Places, who might amend all the Mistakes they had done; besides that Care might be taken, and ought to be,—that no Representatives should be admitted, but such as would be deeply affected, in their own Persons and Properties, by all the Laws they should pass to bind others; nor ought any Person to be admitted as a Representative, who holds a Place or Office, or is in a Situation, whereby he can receive any Advantage by passing Laws injurious to the Public, that would be more than an equivalent for the Burden those Laws would lay upon himself. These and some other such plain Rules which might be mention'd, are absolutely necessary to secure the great End of all Government, which is the general Good of a whole People or Society. It is no Objection to this Doctrine, that all Sorts of Government, even the most Tyrannical, are generally held to be better than none at all. The Truth of this might justly be denied, but I shall not now dispute it;—I shall only observe, that no Government at all is good, any further than it promotes the general Good of the People, and secures to them the Possession of their Rights and Properties. And even the most tyrannical Government is obliged for its own Sake, to have some Regard to this End; tho' with a large Mixture of Oppression and Injustice.

But so far as these prevail in any Government, it is worse than none at all; it is in itself an Evil, against which all Men have a Right, all Men are in Duty bound to seek Redress; tho' they ought always to use the most prudent Means for that Purpose, and to be careful not to use any that are likely to be attended with worse Consequences than the Disease itself. It is therefore manifest, that the Public Good, (that is the full Enjoyment of all our natural Rights and Property, consistently with our social State) is the End of all Government, the sole Reason why any sensible Man should desire to live under and support it. In order to obtain this End, many Methods and Forms have been devised at different Times and Places; and in Proportion as those Forms of Proceeding have answer'd the End, they have been respected and revered by the People: The Form of Government in England, giving the general Body of the People themselves, (by the Means of Representatives freely and frequently chosen to act in their Stead) a Power of making all the Laws by which they were to be governed, or of amending or repealing them, as shall upon Trial be found necessary.—This Form having been found by Experience to answer the End aforesaid, better than any other, the Subjects of the English Government have justly esteemed, and set a high Value upon the Form, calling it their Constitution. It received all its Value from answering the End proposed, securing the Freedom and Property of the People. Without this, it would be of no Value at all; and it by any Means it should fail of answering that End, The Form itself will become entirely useless. For any Man then to pretend a Regard for the English Constitution, and the Spirit of its Laws, when he is pursuing Measures that have a direct Tendency to strip his Country of its Freedom and Property, and consequently to destroy the English Constitution, (that is the sole End and Design of it) in America.—For any Man to pretend this Regard for the English Constitution, while he thus acts in Opposition to it, is the most absurd and contemptible Pretence that ever was heard of. He shews himself to be either shamefully ignorant, of the principles and Nature of the English Constitution; or a Traitor to that and his Country, seeking the Destruction of both. Let Mr. Wrag and Mr. Drayton and Mr. Meigs, and Mr. Barrell, and all those in all the Colonies, who have endeavour'd to enforce the Stamp-Act, and other Acts imposed upon us manifestly contrary to the Spirit of the English Constitution, (as being enacted by a Parliament wherein we never have been, or can be properly represented, or legally taxed).—Men who have endeavour'd to enforce these unconstitutional Laws upon us, and have counteracted and endeavour'd to frustrate, all the Measures we have taken to obtain Relief from the Burdens with which we are oppress'd; to

maintain a lasting Union with our Mother Country upon just principles, to give the same Vigour and Operation to the English Constitution in America, that it ought to have in England, to save our selves from Slavery and Destruction, to unite the Interest of Great Britain and America, and promote the Happiness at both.—Let those Men I say who have thus endeavour'd to bring Evil upon us, and prevent us helping our selves, apply these Doctrines to themselves; let them consider in what Light they must be viewed by every real Friend to Great Britain, to her Colonies, or to the natural Rights of Mankind: Let them repent and amend, or think of the Treatment they justly deserve, and have Reason to expect from their injured Country.

An Occasional Remark.

To the P R I N T E R,

S I R,
IN the last New-York Gazette, under the Philadelphia Head I find the following Article, dated the 8th Instant: "Last Friday Morning died, in an advanced Age, Mrs. SARAH GODDARD, late of Providence, in Rhode-Island; and Yesterday her Remains were decently interred in Christ Church Burying Ground, in this City, attended by a Number of respectable Inhabitants. She was Widow of Dr. GILES GODDARD, formerly of New-London, in Connecticut."

This is so very short and simple an Account of the Decease of a very amiable Person, who was really an Ornament and Honour to her Sex, that in Justice to her Character, I think myself obliged, tho' no Relation to the Family, nor very intimately acquainted, to mention the following Particulars, which have come to my Knowledge. Her Ancestors, were among the first Settlers in the Colony of Rhode-Island. Persons in affluent Circumstances, and of the most respectable Characters. Her Father, Mr. Lodowick Uplike, was remarkable for his Hospitality, and his House was a noted Asylum for the Distressed. She was, together with her Brother (Daniel Uplike, Esq; late Attorney-General of that Colony) educated in her Father's House, by the best Tutors that could be procured. She discovered an extraordinary Genius and Taste for, and made a surprising Progress in most Kinds of useful and polite Learning, not only in the Accomplishments to which female Education is usually confined, but in Languages, and several Branches of the Mathematics. Her Acquaintance and Connections were among the most respectable People of Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Boston. In the last of these Places she resided some Time of her Youth. In the latter in New-London, she lived many Years with her Husband, Dr. Giles Goddard, who about 13 Years ago left her with two Children, not grown up, a Son and a Daughter. After this, she continued in New-London for 7 or 8 Years, which she spent in a constant Practice of all the social Duties, and a series of virtuous Efforts, manifesting true Wisdom and Fortitude.

Having taken a liking to the Printing Business, thro' her Means her Son was instructed in it, and settled in a Printing House in the Town of Providence, to which Place she soon after removed, and became a Partner with him in the Business, which was carried on several Years to general Acceptance, the two last Years under her own more immediate Management and Direction; the Credit of the Paper was greatly promoted by her Virtue, Ingenuity and Abilities.

Her Son having an Opportunity of engaging in a much more extensive Business in Philadelphia, where advantageous Offers were made him, removed there; and about two Years after, she was induced by maternal Affection, to quit her Settlement, and Acquaintance in Providence, where she was greatly respected, and live with her Son in Philadelphia, to which Place she removed about 14 Months ago.

Her uncommon Attainments in Literature, were the least valuable Parts of her Character. Her Conduct thro' all the changing trying Scenes of Life, was not only unblameable but exemplary,—a sincere Piety, an unaffected Humility, an easy agreeable Cheerfulness and Affability, an entertaining, sensible and edifying Conversation, and a prudent Attention to all the Duties of domestic Life, endeared her to all her Acquaintance, especially in the Relations of Wife, Parent, Friend and Neighbour. The Death of such a Person is a public Loss, an irreparable one to her Children.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

November 30th died at Burlington, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, Peter Bard, Esq; formerly a merchant in this city. His death was very soon followed by that of his son, Samuel Bard, Esq; attorney at law, who died at Bristol, on the 14th of December, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

N E W - Y O R K, January 15.

We hear from Bound Brook, that one William Daniels, near that Place, having beat his Wife some Time last Week, which he had frequently done before, she left him, and went to reside with a Daughter she had at some Distance, and on Monday Night last a Number of Persons, who are termed there, *Regulators*, went to Daniels, and taking him out of his Bed, whipp'd him very severely; they then left him to himself, and the next Morning he was found dead in his Bed.

Monday Night last, a dreadful Fire happen'd at Newark, when the Barn, Stables, and some Out-Buildings, belonging to the Hon. David Ogden, Esq; were entirely destroyed, with every Thing that was therein:—They were thought to have been set on Fire by some evil-minded Persons.

The 8th Instant, a Company of young Men having met together in the Outward of this City, one of the Men had a loaded Gun in his Hand, when Benjamin Moorwife, shaking Hands with him, his Gun accidentally went off, and wounded Moorwife in the Side, of which Wound he died the 10th Instant.—The Coroners Inquest sat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict *Accidental*.

Tuesday last departed this Life, in the 80th Year of his Age, Mr. Samuel Pell, a noted Tobacconist in this City.

Saturday Night last, a Number of Men belonging to the 16th Regiment, quartered in this City, made an Attempt to cut down the Liberty-Pole in the Fields, by sawing off the Spurs round it, and afterwards attempted to blow it up, by boring a Hole in the Pole, which they filled with Powder, and set Fire to it; but all their Endeavours were in vain; the Pole being so well secured with Iron that they could not penetrate it; so that they could not accomplish their Design:—They then rallied forth in a furious Manner, with their Bayonets drawn, upon a small Number of Gentlemen, (who were standing near the House of Mr. Mountanye) when they entered the House, after having destroyed all the Front Windows;—one of the Soldiers made a Thrust with his Bayonet at a Person, which he parrying with his Hand, only received a slight Wound in the Forehead:—After which some of their Officers interposing, they retired to their Barracks.

In a Chest that was drove ashore, from the Wreck of the *Big Elizabeth*, mentioned in our last, a Pocket Book was found, with a Shipping Paper therein, with the following Names thereto, viz. John Conry, Master; Michael Cannon, Mate; John Timothy, Carpenter; Joseph Reilly, Richard Berford, Joseph Burke, William Bowden, and William Arter. Three of the dead Bodies were taken up on the Beach last Wednesday, much cut and bruised with the Ice.

Extract of a Letter of a late Date, from a Gentleman of Consequence, in London to a Gentleman now in New-York.

"I heartily wish you and your Lady good Health: You are removed into an exceeding good Climate, and a Country which bids fair to be the Great Empire of the World."

We hear from Boston, that his Honour Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson has received Letters from Lord Hillsborough, with Orders for proroguing the Great and General Court till March next: This is said to be in Consequence of the Assembly's not providing for the King's Troops, and of the Merchant's Agreement for stopping the importation of British Goods.

To the P R I N T E R,

A Printed Paper signed *Brutus*, having been dispersed through the City on Tuesday last, setting forth among other Matters, that the hiring of Soldiers to work in this City is injurious to the poor Inhabitants, and, that there was a Matter of the utmost Importance to the Liberties of the People of this Colony and the Continent then before the Assembly, and desiring all the Friends to Liberty, who inclined to bear Testimony against a literal Compliance with the Billetting Act, to meet at Liberty Pole on Wednesday the 17th Instant, when the whole Matter was to be communicated; in consequence thereof, a large Body of People supposed to be near 2000, assembled at the Time and Place appointed; when they manifested great Uneasiness at the Conduct of the Soldiers, and supporting them in this Place; and could hardly be restrain'd from proceeding to some Acts of Violence, by considering that the Innocent might suffer with the Guilty. They were the more irritated, by a fresh Insult upon them, repeated the Night before, in destroying the Liberty Pole, which had been attempted several successive Nights.

It is said this riotous Behaviour of the Soldiers, was occasion'd by their hearing that the Inhabitants in general, were against allowing any Money to support them here; and many People think this very Behaviour, is a Proof of the Impropriety of contributing to support such a Set of People among us; and say, if they behave thus, under the Controul of strict Discipline and good Officers, what have we to apprehend if they should happen to be under bad ones? What would they be ready to do at the Word of Command?

It is said, most of the People assembled sign'd a Paper, the Contents, of which we have not heard, only one of the Articles was against employing or dealing with Soldiers.

The present Disposition on both sides seems to forebode ill Consequences, unless timely prevented.

A. B.

[Several Pieces omitted for want of Room]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK. INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Lydia, Freebody, jun. from Rhode-Island; Brig Tobacco, Scott, from Grenada; Sloop Three Friends, Darrell, from St. Thomas; Sloop New-York Packet, Tarburgh, from North-Carolina.

OUTWARD.

Sloop Charles-Town, Whetten, for South-Carolina; Sloop Betsey, Thompson, for Turk-Islands; Snow Peggy and Polly, Dunlop; Sloop Industry, Rife, and Brig Two Friends, Randall, for Jamaica; Ship Peggy, Hattie; and Ship Jupiter, Byers, for Newry; Sloop Charming Polly, Shepherdson, for Rhode-Island; Sloop Catherine, Cornwell, for New Port-Plant, in Ireland.

CLEARED.

Brig Havana, Nicholson; and Brig Venus, Hamilton, to Dublin; Ship Franklin, Byranch, jun. to Gibraltar; Brig Hester, Stout, and Brig Hibernia, Hyman, to Galway; Sloop Sea Flower, Hegeman, to Dominica; Ship Robert, Russell, to Newry and Liverpool; Brig Lord Camden, Elder, to Jamaica; Sloop Hester, Lowndes; and Sloop Betsey, Lighthour, to St. Croix; Sloop Betsey, Thom; and Sloop Endeavour, Ellis, to Virginia; Schooner Neptune, Blauw, to Turk-Islands; Sloop Sally, Hunt, to South-Carolina; Sloop Lydia, Freebody, jun. to Rhode-Island.

ALL Persons having any just Demands on the Estate of Mary Lashley, late of the City of New-York, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, to Charles Phillips, or Isaac Marshchalk, to be adjusted; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same by the first of May next, to prevent Trouble.

Charles Phillips, and } Executors.

Isaac Marshchalk, }

N. B. The House wherein Mrs. Lashley lately liv'd, is to be let, situate in Old Dutch Church-Street.

RUN away, Wednesday Night last, from John De Lancy, of the Borough-Town of West-Chester, a likely young Malestia Portuguese Fellow, who speaks bad English, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he took off with him a Beaver Hat half worn, a Sailor's Cap, a double breasted Coat of fine blue Broad Cloth with Mahair Buttons, a red Duffel great Coat, brown Breeches, three Shirts one of striped Flannel, one of check'd, one of plain Linen, one Pair of fine blue worsted, one Pair of coarse wollen Stocking. Whoever will secure said Fellow so that his Master gets him again, or bring him to the subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by

JOHN DE LANCEY

Jan. 15, 1770.

11 14

POETS' CORNER. CONTENTMENT.

FAREWELL aspiring thoughts, no more
My soul shall leave the peaceful shore,
To sail Ambition's main;
Falcious as the harlot's kiss,
You promise me uncertain bliss,
And give me certain pain.
A beauteous prospect first you shew,
Which ere survey'd you pain anew,
And paint it wondrous pleasant;
This in a third is quickly lost.—
Thus future good we covet most,
But ne'er enjoy the present.
Deluded on from scene to scene,
We never end, but still begin,
By flattering hope betray'd;
I am weary of the painful chase,
Let others run this endless race
To catch a flying shade.
Let others boast their useless wealth,
Have I not honesty and health,
Which riches cannot give?
Let others to preferment soar,
And changing liberty for power,
In golden shackles live.
'Tis time, at length, I should be wise,
'Tis time to seek substantial joys,
Joys out of fortune's power;
Wealth, honours, dignities, and fame,
Are toys the blind capricious dame
Takes from us every hour.
Come, conscious virtue, fill my breast,
And bring content, thy daughter, dearest
In ever smiling charms;
Let sacred friendship too attend,
A friendship worth by of my friend,
Such as my LÆLIUS warms.
With these I'll in my bosom make
A bulwark fortune cannot shake;
Though all her storms arise;
Look down and pity yilded slaves,
Despise Ambition's giddy knaves,
And with the fools were wise.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro Fellow, about 19 Years old, this Country born, understands Horsemanship, and is every way qualified for a Gentleman's Family: Inquire of the Printer.

10 13

To be sold, at a very reasonable Rate,
THE House and Lot of Ground, situate in Pearl-Street, between the Houses of Capt. Stephen Richards, and Capt. William Brown, and lately occupied by the Widow Garrad: For Particulars inquire of

JAMES VAN VARECK.

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Lawrence Wessels, jun. Baker, late of this City, are hereby desired to apply to

William Brower, or to } Administrators.
James Van Vareck,

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue, peremptorily, on the 1st Day of March next, (if not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six under-mentioned Lots situated in Old Town, on the South Side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road, leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,
another 54,
another 140,
another 54,

and the other 42 Acres, all in good Fence, well water'd, and very convenient for the New-York Market, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the running out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as equally as possible, the Wood Land and meadows, as may appear by a Map of the Whole, to be seen at the Residence of James Lawrence, John Hurt Ling, or Joseph Allcocke, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises, and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.

9-15

WANTS A PLACE.

A Single young Man who understands Brewing in all its Branches, extremely well, especially home fine Ale; has been many Years in that Capacity in England. Likewise understands farming in all its Branches; and all Manner of Cattle, especially Horses. His Character will bear the strictest enquiry. Any Gentleman whom this may suit, may please to leave a line directed for D. J. at the Printer's heretofore:—any Time this Week or the next.

10 15

To be sold, at Public Vendue,

On the first Day of March next, upon the Premises;

A Valuable Plantation, the Property of the late James Williams, deceased, situated in the South Ward of the City of Perth-Amboy, at about three Miles Distance from Cheesquack's Landing, containing Two Hundred Acres, about forty Acres already cleared, of which there are between twelve and fifteen Acres of good improved Meadow, and much more can be made at a small Expence: The Soil of the Upland is well adapted to produce both Rye and Indian Corn:—On it there are two Houses, a Dutch Barn, and a bearing Orchard, the Wood Land extremely well timber'd:—easy Payments will be given. Any Person inclining to become a private Purchaser before the Day of Sale, may know the Conditions, by applying to William Burnet, or John Johnston, at Perth-Amboy, or to John L. Johnston, in the above mentioned South Ward, Perth-Amboy, Dec. 23, 1769.

8 12

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the newest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

10—

JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY at Law, de B. R.

Constantly attends at his Office in Broad-Street, and on the usual easy Fees, gives the most candid Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, also peruses Deeds and other Writings, whereon a satisfactory Opinion will be given as to the Validity: Persons assisted to recover their Property in England or elsewhere; Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execution of their Office, whereby to avoid the Trouble and Expence which often happens from the Want of Knowledge therein.

A considerable Sum of Money ready to discount good Bills, Bonds, or Notes, or on Bottomry; and Money at most Times to be had on Freehold Securities.

Deeds, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended; and all other the Business of this Office, duly executed, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch.

10 13

FREEMAN'S POCKET ALMA-

NACK, for the Year 1770, lately published, contains, besides what is usually contain'd in the Months, Eclipses, Common Notes, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c. The following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the Royal Family, and of all the Monarchs in Europe.

List of the Council, General Assembly, Judges and other Officers in New York and New-Jersey. Officers of the City of New-York, also of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, Custom-House, Post-Office, &c.

Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Jurisdiction and interior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Forces and Military Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they pass in England, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec.

Table of Interest at 7 per Cent. a Method of calculating Interest at any Rate. Tide and Expence Table; Table to regulate Time; Table to know the Wantage in Casks of all Sizes; Rules for Measuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes and shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and Reigns of all the King's of England; English Governors in America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with the Times of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of Passage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia.

Table of Postage to all Places, Laws of the Post-Office, Table of Roads throughout all the English Dominions in America, with the Distances fumed up, and the Postage to all Places where Posts are established.

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Have for SALE,

THE very best of Sleds for two

Horses, made in Esopus, and studded with Swedes Iron. Excellent Albany Peas, for sowing or Families Use. Nails, by the Cask or less Quantity. Also, An Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware. Skates.—German Steel, Refin'd Iron, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c.

6 9

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst the Goods are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; bobes and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's, sheeting, diaper, &c. brown rolls, ozenaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowels and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silesias, napping and clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistal lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, remalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, nuns, weeklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colour threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dolars; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, muffs, gloves, &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Fervetings fash, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, snails feathers, flower and other millenary; in the last take, with figur'd modes, pelongs satins, farsets, Persians, modes, linings, mantua lutestring, armazens, tassies; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; camlets, shalloons, stuffs, durans, &c. bearskins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, crust frames, caskets, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, bichests, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT,

HAS FOR SALE,

SNUFF in Bladders, by the Cask.

Double, middling, single and lump refined Sugars. Sugar Candy, by the Box. Powdered Sugar, and clarified bright brown Sugars.

7 12

WANTED,

A Single Person, capable of teaching, a Grammar School, in a private Family, in the Country: Such a Person on coming well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying to the Printer heretofore.

Dec. 30, 1769

9 11

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematics, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

6 9

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by

CHARLES MEYERS,

A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only;

English Tea, by the Chest, Hofs and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.—Ready Money given for Pot or Pearl Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James Meyers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed.

9 1—

EVERT BANCER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black,

and scarlet cloth, rattenets, thalloons, durans, tam-mies, Irish camblet, callimancoes, check Barcelona, figured flannels, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worsted, cotton and thread hof; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mits and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch ozenaburgs, brown Russia and white Irish sheeting, 7, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowels, garlicks, priores linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; 7, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambric, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow hom-bazeen, black overlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee garters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimothly, pistal lawn; table cloths, napkin and clouting diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers pinnel, best net wire, brass coffee pots, with three cocks; small chaffing-dishes, weavers brushes, white-wash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs snouts, duffers, bouders, shoe and buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time.

5 —

The Method used in French Flanders,

Of raising and preparing

FINE FLAX,

For making the finest of

Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks and Laces,

(Lately discovered in Great Britain, and much encouraged there)

BEING the most profitable article of agriculture that ever was produced in any country, both as it is a certain and inexhaustible source of wealth to the farmer, and of national advantage,—is recommended in the strongest manner, to the notice and trial of the gentleman and farmer in North America,—at first to make experiments by small quantities, and when they have acquired the art of proper management, it is supposed the great profits alone, will be a sufficient inducement to increase the quantity; and tho' the process requires great care, and is tedious and troublesome, yet the prodigious advantages will make ample compensation,—the flax when properly managed and of the best kind, being worth in Flanders 6s. sterling a pound, in the stalks, and when spun, from 16s. to 1.5 sterling a pound; so that one good crop is worth more than the value of the ground it grows on. In Great Britain the most difficult circumstance that attends raising this flax, is the want of brush to cover it on the ground where it grows. But the great plenty of brush in America, entirely prevents this difficulty, and there is the strongest inducement for every one who has opportunity, at least to make the experiment.

[The whole process of raising and managing this flax is inserted in Freeman's New-York Almanack for the year 1770.]

TO BE SOLD, BY

HENRY WHITE,

At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.

20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glafs.

84

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs.

Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts.

63—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1411.

[THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1770.]

St. JAMES'S, August 26, 1769.

WHEREAS it has been humbly represented to the King, That, about eight months ago, the ship *Black Prince*, William Hawkins, master, belonging to Mr. John Fewler and others, merchants in Bristol, sailed from the port of Bristol, bound to Old Callabar on the Coast of Africa, having on board about forty four persons, boys included; that about two months after they left Bristol, being within a week's sail from the coast, about thirty of the crew (most of whom are described in the following list) mutinied, and bound the captain and chief mate, and put them, together with the second and third mates, the surgeon and his mate, the Boatswain, the cooper, one foremast man, and the cabin boy, and some necessaries and provisions, into the ship's boat, and sent them off; after which they changed the name of the *Black Prince* to that of the *Liberty*, and painted her head black; then sailed for the Brazils, and coming to Siara, they sold part of the cargo; at which place, while part of the crew were ashore, those on board cut the cable, and after firing several shot into the town, gave chase to a schooner, which however, escaped from them; that soon after this, they tried the cook, Allen M'Cay, by a pretended court-martial, condemned and hanged him; and afterwards put in at Crab Island, where, seeing a sail to Leeward, they chased her, but the people quitting their vessel, and taking to their boat, the crew of the *Black Prince* did not board her, but sailed for the West-India Islands, and ran ashore at Petit Trou on the Island of Hispaniola, where the Spaniards took care of them, and helped in unloading the ship; and all the cargo, except the iron, was taken out, and put under the orders of the Governor.

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the said offenders, is hereby pleased to promise His most gracious pardon to any of the crew of the said ship *Black Prince*, who were forced to become accomplices in the said offences, and who shall discover any of the principal offenders, so as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

And, as a farther encouragement, His Majesty is hereby pleased to promise a reward of One Hundred Pounds to any one of the crew of the said ship *Black Prince* (who were forced to become accomplices in the said offence) or to any other person or persons, who shall discover any of the principal offenders, so as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof; the said reward to be paid by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, upon the Conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

WEYMOUTH.

List, above referred to, of the mutineers on board the ship *Black Prince*.

Thomas Austin, made chief mate; rather thin, his cheeks hollow, smooth face, light hair, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age; left at Hispaniola.

William Dawkins, a tall stout man, near 5 feet 9 has a cast in both his eyes, very pockfretten, of a swarthy complexion, dark brown hair, wears it short, about 32 years of age, born at Swansea; left at Hispaniola.

James Stone, a short thick set man, a little pockfretten, very swarthy, wears his own hair, about 40; left at Hispaniola.

George Darlington, Carpenter's mate; a tall slim man, a little pockfretten about the nose, has a cast in both his eyes, dark complexion wears his hair short, about 5 feet 9, 28 years of age; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

William Sullivan, otherwise *Solomon*, a short slim man, smooth face, black eyes, dark complexion, wears his own hair, about 25 years old; left at the Brazils.

George Meager, a very tall stout man, a little pockfretten, of a swarthy complexion, wears his hair short, about 30 years old; left at the Brazils.

Henry Beach, chosen captain; a short thick set man, very little pockfretten, of a swarthy complexion, wears his hair short, about 33 years of age; left at the Brazils.

Philip Thompson, a Black, thick set man, pockfretten about the nose, about 5 feet 4 inches, about 26 years of age; left at the Brazils.

Matthew Thompson, made gunner; a tall stout man, very pockfretten, very swarthy, rather yellow, chews tobacco remarkably, wears his own hair, about 35 years old.

John Frederic, a very short thick set man the top of his head bald, a cut on one side of his

head, pockfretten, dark complexion, about 45 years of age; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

Benjamin Rice, made helmsman; a short thick set man, smooth face, darkish complexion, wears his own straight hair, about 28 years old; left at the Brazils.

John Shoals, a tall stoutish man, rather fat about the face and smooth, lightish complexion, wears his own light hair, about 25 years of age; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

John Holden, a tall slim man pretty much pockfretten, very dark complexion, his own black hair rather strait, about 30 years of age; left at the Brazils.

Isaac Gally, a Mullatto boy, a thick set lad, about 5 feet high, about 20 years of age; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

Joseph Coughorne, nicknamed *Shoulder of Mutton*, a tall thin young man, pockfretten, dark complexion, wears his own dark brown hair, long nose, about 35 years old; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

James Campbell, a thick set Lad, smooth face, wears his own light hair, lightish complexion, talks very Scotch, about 22 years old; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

Samuel Holbrook, a thinnish lad, very much pockfretten, of a very swarthy complexion, wears his own hair, about 5 feet high, and 19 years old; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

Thomas Bird, a thin lad, much pockfretten, of a brown complexion, wears his own hair, about 5 feet high, aged about 18 years; left at New-York.

John Cutley, a tall thin lad, a little pockfretten, dark complexion, wears his own hair, aged about 22 years; left at Cape Nichola Mole.

Henry Burton, nicknamed *Farmer*, a tall thin man, pockfretten about the nose, of a lightish complexion, wears his own short hair, and talks very broad, about 5 feet 8 inches high, aged 26; worked with Mr. Champion at Bristol.

William Bolton, made Boatswain; a stout thick set man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, carrotty hair, pitted with the small pox, full of freckles, born in Lancashire; supposed to be in London.

William Marshall, a lad about 18 years old, *Archibald Simpson*, nicknamed *Ducks*; a lad, bandy legged; left with the Spaniards at Hispaniola.

Robert Charler, a lad, 18 years old, one eye, of Exeter; left at the Brazils.

Martin Gow, supposed to be in London.

James Appleton, supposed to be in London.

James Read, drowned at Crab Island.

Barnaby O'Brien, died at Hispaniola.

George Wood, is taken and in prison in London.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

IT being a fundamental principle in the English constitution, that a subject hath a right to petition the King, and both Houses of Parliament, or either branch of the supreme legislature, for a redress of grievances; so, the right to petition, must imply a right to be heard, and permitted to lay complaints before that tribunal, from which redress may be expected. As, without the right to be heard, it is in vain that the subject hath only the right to offer a petition for redress of grievances.

With this idea of the rights of the subject, I presented the following petition to the Honourable Commons House of Assembly yesterday, through the usual channel, by delivering it to the Clerk, to be by him presented to the Speaker. But the House, in consequence of a motion, having been informed from the chair, that the petition contained a representation of injuries received in consequence of the operation of certain resolutions, and a prayer for redress; upon the question being then put, whether the petition should be read, it passed in the negative.

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON.

December 6, 1769.

To the Honourable Peter Manigault, Esq; Speaker, and the Members of the Honourable Commons House of Assembly.

The Petition of WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON, Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is a Freeholder in divers parts of this province, and, by his birth is a Freeman under the British government. In which characters he hath an inherent right to lay before You, who are the Representatives of the Freeholders and Freemen in this province, a representation of such injuries to, and violations of, his constitutional civil rights and privileges, as the spirit of the law, is, at this juncture, too feeble and weak to redress.

The majority of the Honourable Judges, by their having signed their names, and acceded to

certain resolutions and solemn engagements, bearing date the twenty-second day of July last; have thereby disqualified themselves from sitting as Judges in any action, which might be brought into the Court of Common Pleas, for redress of such injuries, as your petitioner hath sustained by the operation of those resolutions: And so general hath the subscription been, to those resolutions, that any Jury which might be drawn, to try such a suit, must, in all probability, consist intirely of men who are under the same disqualification.

Your petitioner being thus precluded from seeking redress in a court of law, he hath no other means of procuring protection to his rights, but of applying to one of the branches of the supreme legislature. In this public and constitutional manner, therefore, doth he most humbly petition, that, from your justice and equity, and from your constitutional obligation, to endeavour to preserve to Freeman, those rights to which they were born; you will vouchsafe to protect him in the enjoyment of those invaluable civil rights, to which he hath a claim by his birth, which he merits from his due submission to the laws, and which by consequence, he hath done no act to forfeit.

By the last of the aforesaid resolutions, the subscribers illegally confederated and conspired to distress such men, as should not accede to them within one month; by not purchasing as usual, such commodities as they might have for sale. This measure compelled great numbers to sign the resolutions, rather, than by their refusing or neglecting to do it, expose themselves to almost certain ruin. But your petitioner, with many other men, having each for himself deliberated upon the measure, with that attention which the weightiness of it required, in like manner determined, from principles of loyalty to their King, and respect to the laws of the land, to expose themselves to every difficulty which might betel them in consequence of the operation of those resolutions, rather, than by acceding to them, make themselves instrumental in violating the civil liberties of Freeman, and thereby shaking the constitution of their country to the foundations.

As protection to men's persons and properties, was the great end of their forming societies; and as property is valuable, only because it tends to the support and ease of the owner, by his making immediate use of it, or by selling parts, or all of it, he may procure such necessities from another, as he hath not of his own property; so, to be debarred by any authority, than that of the constitutional law of the land, from selling such parts of a man's property, as may best contribute to the support, ease, and advantage, of himself and his family, is a flagrant violation of the civil liberties of a Freeman, and subversive of one of the great advantages of living in society as a good citizen.

By the authority of the afore-mentioned resolutions, an authority repugnant to that of the British constitution, is your petitioner deprived of one of the great ends and benefits of living in society: For, by those resolutions, men do illegally confederate to injure him, by agreeing with each other, not to purchase any commodity whatever, which he may have for sale. His Factor is prohibited even from selling his commodities as usual, and your petitioner's name hath been printed and published abroad, with the avowed and declared intention, to prohibit men by such notification, from dealing with him in the usual way of business between planters and merchants. In consequence of the resolutions, and publication of his name, his commodities, which heretofore were of ready sale, now remain upon his hands at a great risque and heavy expence; and men who have approved of the quality of his effects, and treated for a quantity and price, as soon as they learned whose property they were, they have immediately declined any further treaty for the purchase of them, because of the resolutions.

That the aforesaid resolutions have been subscribed by a majority of the Honourable Judges, and almost universally by the inhabitants of this town; that your petitioner's name hath been published for the end he hath alledged; and that the aforesaid last resolution, doth operate to the injury of those men, who are denominated Non-subscribers; are facts of so notorious a nature, that they are known by every particular member of this Honourable House, and therefore renders it needless for him to offer to produce evidence in support of those points. But, that he hath truly merchantable commodities, which he hath been, and still is willing to dispose of, as he has done heretofore; and that those commodities could not, and now cannot be disposed of, because of those resolutions;

he is ready to prove in the clearest manner, by producing proper evidence in point.

Your petitioner having always paid a ready obedience, to such acts of Parliament as extend to this province, and to all acts of Assembly, he apprehends he hath the best title to demand protection and support from the laws of his country, against those resolutions, which illegally operate to deprive him of the benefits of society. Therefore, to the consideration of this honourable House, doth he in the most humble and respectful manner submit his case for such redress, as to your wisdom shall seem most proper; and as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Charlestown, Dec. 6, 1769.

WILLIAM HENRY DEATON.

The Printer of this Paper thinks it necessary to declare, that it would give him great concern, should he incur the displeasure of any person or persons whatever, by publishing the petition. He finds himself reflected upon in the character of a juryman, as much as others are, in a more exalted station. The opinion of the Author by no means coincides with his own: But as he has kept his press open to all parties these thirty years, without permitting his private interest (which has often suffered) to come in competition with that of the Public; as the liberty of the subject, and the preservation of the constitution depend, very often, in a great measure, upon a free access to it; as no Person, can be offended at an imputation, who does not deserve the calumny of it; and as the petition declares that unanimity to the resolutions of the 22d of July last, which must give credit to the cause; so he flatters himself, that he shall escape the censure of every Individual, notwithstanding the publication of this celebrated performance has been refused by the other printers.

NEW-YORK,

[The following Address of the Assembly of North-Carolina, (which for want of Room, was left out in our last) was agreed upon, and ordered to be transmitted to their agent in England, to be laid before his Majesty.]

"To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS of his dutiful and loyal subjects the House of Assembly of his Majesty's colony, of North-Carolina, met in General Assembly.

"May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and affectionate subjects, the House of Assembly of this your Majesty's colony of North-Carolina, now met in general assembly, beg leave in the most humble manner, to assure your Majesty, that your faithful subjects of this colony, ever distinguished by their loyalty and firm attachment to your Majesty and your royal ancestors, are far from countenancing traitors, treasons, or misprison of treason, and ready at any time to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in defence of your Majesty's sacred person and government.

"It is with the deepest concern, and most heartfelt grief, that your Majesty's most dutiful subjects of this colony find, that their loyalty has been traduced, and that those measures which a just regard for the British constitution, (dearer to them than life) made necessary duties, have been misrepesented as rebellious attacks upon your Majesty's government.

"When we consider that by the established laws and constitution of this colony, the most ample provision is made for apprehending and punishing all those who shall dare to engage in any treasonable practices against your Majesty, or disturb the tranquility of government; we cannot, without horror, think of the new, unusual, and permit us, with all humility, to add, unconstitutional and illegal mode, recommended to your Majesty, of seizing and carrying beyond sea, the inhabitants of America suspected of any crime, and of trying such persons, in any other manner than by the ancient and established course of proceeding; for, how truly deplorable must be the case of a wretched American, who having incurred the displeasure of any one in power, is dragged from his native home, and his dearest domestic connections, thrown into a prison, not to await his trial before a court, jury or judges, from a knowledge of whom he is encouraged to hope for a speedy justice, but to exchange his imprisonment in his own country for fetters among strangers; conveyed to a distant land, where no friend, no relation, will alleviate his distresses, or minister to his necessities, and where no witness can be found to testify his innocence, thimmed by the reputable and honest, and consigned to the society and converse of the wretched and abandoned, he can only pray that he may soon end his misery with his life.

"Truly alarmed at the fatal tendency of these pernicious councils, and with hearts filled with anguish by such dangerous invasions of our dearest privileges, we presume to prostrate ourselves at the foot of your throne, beseeching your Majesty, as our king and father, to avert from your faithful and loyal subjects in America, those miseries

which must necessarily be the consequence of such measures.

"After expressing our firm confidence in your royal wisdom and goodness, permit us to assure your Majesty, that the most fervent prayers of your people of this colony, are daily addressed to the Almighty, that your Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous over Great Britain, and all your dominions; and that after death, your Majesty may take the fullest fruition of eternal bliss, and that a descendant of your illustrious house may reign over the British empire until time shall be no more."

Left out last Week for want of Room.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, of December 21, 1769.

To the PRINTERS.

In the New-York Journal of December 7, there is inserted an Account of some Occurrences at Wyoming, upon Susquehanna, as it is there said, by Information of one Smith, of Volun-town, in Connecticut, who lately came from thence; being desirous that the World should not be imposed on by so base and false an Account, I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the very Reverse of what is there asserted is the Truth. The Facts stand thus.

A NUMBER of deluded People (for some such, at least, I would in Charity, suppose there are among them) came armed, in a hostile Manner, into this Province, from the Colony of Connecticut, and have, within this last Year, assembled at Wyoming, and forcibly seized themselves on the Lands lately purchased by our Proprietaries of the Indians, nearly in the Center of this Province, to the Terror of our Inhabitants; from which they have been twice removed by the civil Authority; and some of them fined, after a Trial by the Country, in small Sums, considering the Atrociousness of their Doings; some few of which paid their Fines, and others broke the County Goal, and escaped. Since the Time of their second Removal, near Two Hundred Miscreants composed of the Dregs of the Colony of Connecticut, Pendergraft's Gang of Rioters from New-York Government, and Horse-Dealers, Debtors, and other Runaways from the different Governments, came likewise armed into this Province, and built a large Fort, or Block-house, at Wyoming, and fortified it with Swivels and Wall Pieces, &c. Since which they have been guilty of many disorderly and wicked Practices, such as taking the neighbouring People, settled under the Authority of this Government, into their Fort, whipping one of them, terrifying and threatening others violently, and dispossessing them of their Farms: In doing one of which Acts, apprehending they should meet with some Resistance, they came, to the Number of Sixty, armed with Tomahawks, Axes, and other Instruments of Violence, in order to take Possession of some Land in the Tenure of Captain Ogden, who called about Twenty-five of his Neighbours to his Assistance, to enable him to defend his Property, who were presently attacked by this lawless Gang of fierce Warriors, and five or six of them much wounded; but the Rioters were, however, presently worsted by Captain Ogden's People, who had provided themselves with Oak Sticks for their Defence, and made them soon run away to their Fort, their Captain, one Parks, leading the Way: Some of them, it is true, got broken Heads, from the hard Knocks they received in the Affray.

After the Affair was over, sundry of their Tomahawks, and above twenty of their Axes, remained on the Field of Battle. Major Durkee, who takes upon him the Command of the Fort, was so angry at his Soldiers and their Captain's Cowardice, who were chased up to the Gates of their Fort by a handful of Men, that for some Time he refused to admit them, calling them a Parcel of Poltroons and Cowards.

These disorderly Practices obliged the Magistrates again to send up the high Sheriff, with a Number of Men, about Half as many as were in the Fort, to apprehend those Rioters; at whose Appearance these valiant People were so intimidated, that, after they were summoned to surrender, and a Quarter of an Hour given them for that Purpose, they agreed, many of them with Tears in their Eyes, to deliver up the Fort, upon Condition, that fourteen of their Number, only, with their Women and Children, should remain there, to take Care of the Cattle, Household Goods, and other Necessaries, belonging to them; accordingly five or six Rooms of their large Building, being 150 Feet long, were assigned them for that Purpose, and the other Part put into the Possession of the Sheriff; and the rest, being about 180, were suffered to depart, upon their Promise not to return, till his Majesty in Council should be pleased to determine in whom the Property of the Land was. They likewise agreed, that those who were left should not commit any further Waste, and only cut Wood enough for their Fire-wood; and should not receive more than five Persons within their Rooms, nor let them stay any longer than three Days, nor even entertain them for that Time, till they had given in their Names to the Magistrate residing there.—To all which, the Connecticut Committee, there being two who were called such, signed in Behalf of themselves, and the Connecticut Claimants.

The Season of the Year, and the Difficulty of conveying such a Number of Prisoners, near 60 Miles, through the Woods, together with Compassion for the poor Creatures, who would have been, of course confined in Goal, and put to great Expences, induced the two Magistrates, and the Sheriff, to release them on the above mild Terms, which were countersigned likewise by them.

As the King in Council has three several Times already determined the Western Bounds of Connecticut, it seems astonishing that any People can be so insatuated, as to claim Lands in this Province; but much more so, that any of the Inhabitants of this, or the neighbouring Provinces, should buy their pretended Rights, which give them as much legal Right to Land in the Moon, as it does in the Province of Pennsylvania; and especially, as a former Attempt of the Connecticut People to seat themselves on the Wyoming Lands, was, in a great Measure, the Cause of the late bloody War with the Savages.

Your's, &c.

A. B.

* This Account was first published in the New-England Paper.

To be SOLD,
By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S-SLIP,

A Parcel of coarse Irish Linens,

Just imported in the Brig Free Mason, Captain John Temple; Will be sold reasonably for Cash, Flat Seed, or Flour. Said Thompson has for Sale,—Oars,—Tar,—Turpentine,—Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

HENRY REMSEN,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mixed broad cloths in half pieces, Blue cloth for womens wear, Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks Blue and red shrouds Striped blankets 6-4 grey frizes Narrow frizes of all colours Flains and forest cloths Fearnoughts of all colours Bearskin and coating Blue kersey, shalloons Everlastings, drawboys Blue drab cloth Figured Ermins, Durants and callimanees Irish and German linens Printed and penciled furniture calicoes, and printed cottons Purple and other calicoes Fancy ground chintzes Irish sheeting Three-quarter dowlas Black China taffeties Narrow Persians Peclongs and figured modes Cambricks and lawns Packet do. Buckram Bedbunts and Flanders tick Cravats Manchester velvets Worsted plush Ribbons and gimps Quality and shoe binding Gartering, tapes N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl ashes, and bees-wax.

Whitechapel, common and darning needles Plain and figured silk mitts and gloves Linen handkerchiefs Links, buckles Thread, buttons, twist, silk, and hair Fans and knee garters Cotton romals Girls and maids purple mitts Womens black flammay mitts and gloves Mens flammay gloves Mens flage and double striped worsted caps Mens cotton German Town caps Mens grey ribb'd knit stockings Mens and womens worsted stockings Ivory and horn combs Ink powder Black, crow, cloth and light coloured sewing Gk Striped and figured stuffs and duroys Striped cambricks Irish cambricks Broad, blue, and brown cambricks for cloaks Serges or long ella Pillows and jeans best wool cards Scotch snuff in blad dergs Some felt hats and sailor's caps.

The NEW-YORK
Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen Rags, may be had of
JOH KEATIC,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Persons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags, are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags.

Just imported from the Maker, and original Inventor, now in London, the rightly prepared and improved

LIQUID TRUE BLUE.

THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white,

a most beautiful Blue; if yellow a fine Green; if Red or Fink, a rich and agreeable Purple, by a Method so perfectly easy, as renders it useful to all Families, only pouring a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully sufficient for a complete Suit, but as for other small Things, as Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will serve many Times, and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is provided with Directions that shews not only how to manage the Dye, but also the Silk, that it may be finished to Perfection.—To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Mr. Noz, Bookseller, and by the Printer hereof, in New-York, where all Dealers in the British Plantations may be supplied; and may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of this Liquid, which serves as a Certificate to all Venders in the British Dominions, to guard against Counterfeits.

Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Falck begs Leave to observe, that it is his Original Invention, first made Public in New-York, 1766, and since in England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it his study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cautions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconvenience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with that Contempt it deserves.